RESUMPTION OF WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA FACTORIES.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY BRINGS JOY TO THOUSANDS OF WORKMEN-BETTER FEEL-ING IN NEIGHBORING STATES.

Pittsburg. Nov 12 (Special).-The Tribune correspondent has been gathering facts as to the effect of Republican victory at the polls on iron, steel, glass, coal and coke, and kindred industries, for which Pittsburg s the headquarters for America. The resumption of iron and steel mills and glass actories has naturally brought about a revival in the coke and coal districts. The following is an authentic list of plants which have resumed since Election Day, or have fixed a day for resumption: The window-glass works of H. Sellers McGee, at Jeannette, employing 1,200 men, will resume this

at the Schmertz factory, at Butler, this week. The Duquesne tube works, employing 350 men,

The big Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, with 8,000 men, will soon resume in full. The capital stock is to be increased, and \$500,000 expended in improvements. No. 2 rolling mill resumed Friday.

The sheet and 10-inch mills of the iron plant of Andrews Brothers' Company, Hazleton, Ohio, have

The Spearman iron blast furnaces, Sharpsville, Penn., with 100 men, will resume to-morrow. The White River Iron Works, at Muncle, Ind.,

The Indiana Iron Company, of Muncie, Ind., has agreed to pay the wage scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. It will resume to-morrow, with 400 men. The fires in the Philipps window-glass plant, of

Pittspurg, have been lighted.

The hammers and the 9 and 19 inch mills in the iron and steel plant of Howe, Brown & Co., Pitts-

burg. have been started. Shoenberger & Co., iron, Pittsburg, have started their guide mill, and the plant is now running at The North Wheeling, W. Va., glass bottle works,

idle since June, have resumed, with the output creased 60 per cent. About 200 men were taken to work. ongahela Iron and Steel Company, near

Homestead, has informed its employes that the plant will be operated steadily all winter. The Dalzeil, Gilmore & Leighton flint glass works,

The Dalzeli, Gilmore & Leighton filmi glass works, of Findiay, Ohio, with 300 men, after being idle for half a year, will resume this week.

The Brown-Bonnell Iron Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, will erect one of the largest biast furnaces in the Mahoning Valley.

The rolling mills of the Illinois Steel Company, at Joliet, Ill., with 2,300 men, after being closed for eleven months, will start up on November 20.

The bi-weekly pay of the Carnegle employes at Homestead, distributed yesterday, amounted to \$75,000, and was the largest in four months. The 35 and 40 inch mills will resume to-morrow. They have been idle several months, and will run double turn. Five mills will run single turn. The work-ing force will be increased about 35 per cent.

The Windsor Glass Works, at Homestead, idle for two years, will be purchased by some of its 250 employes, and run as a co-operative concern. Five of the largest iron mines on the Lake Superior ranges in the vicinity of Duluth, Minn., have resumed operations, or given notice of an intention to do \$60.

The Frick Coke Company has fired up 150 ovens in the Connellsville region, and will start 400 more to-morrow. The McClure Coke Company has issued orders to fire up the plant known as Lemont No. I, which has been idle for six months. The Rosena blast furnace at Newcastle, Penn., owned by Olliver Brothers, of Pittsburg, was put in operation overerday.

erday. stock company has purchased the Tarentum stock company has purchased the Tarentum A stock company has purchased the Tarentum (Penn.) glass plants of Challinor, Taylor & Co. and Richards, Hartley & Co., and will fire up on January 1. The Dlamond Plate-Glass Works, of Kokomo, Ind., with 1,400 men, will resume to-morrow, after a six-months shut-lown. The Fostoria Glass Company, of Moundswille, W. Va., employing 300 men, will start to-morow. Citizens of Wheeling are trying to purchase two idle factories, located in Wheeling and inwned by the United States Glass Company, of Pittsburg. Wheeling proposes to prevent their being dismantled and provide work for 600 men and

Pittsburg. Wheeling proposed work for 600 men and boys.

The from and steel mills of the Youngstown, Ohio, district will resume just as soon as the scale question is settled. The mills have been idle since July 1. The manufacturers are anxious to resume, but are delayed by trouble between the rival labor unions—the Amalgamated Association and the Finishers' Union. A settlement and general resumption are expected this week.

The Oil Well Supply Company's iron pipe-mill, at Pittsburg, employing over 600 men, idle since August, will resume to-morrow. The Montour Iron and Steel Company's plant at Danville, Penn., has resumed, with 600 men. The Lyle bituminous coal mines, at Camden, Allegheny County, employing 500 men and boys, will start up to-morrow. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has issued an order to start up all the coupany's mines. This means employment for 5,000 men and boys.

Manager E. D. Welt, of the Grand Opera House, Pittsburg, has let the contract for his new East End Theatre. It will cost \$150,000.

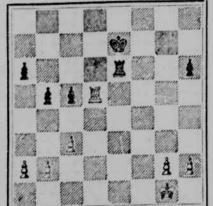
TARRASCH ONE GAME AHEAD.

DEFEATING TSCHIGORIN IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CONTEST OF THE CHESS MATCH. St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.-The twenty-first game of the chess match, a Trikerfort opening, tried by Tarrasch, was played to-day. Tschigorin resigned after twenty-eight moves. The score: Tarrasch, 5: Tschigorin, 8: drawn, 4.

Tarrasch suffered yesterday defeat at the hands of Tschigorin, in the twentieth game of the chess match. The German played the French defence

and lost after sixty-five moves. NINTH GAME-ROY LOPEZ.

Only thirty-two moves of this game were published before, when the position was as follows:: BLACK (TSCHIGORIN) SIX PIECES.



WHITE (TARRASCH) SEVEN PIECES. The game proceeded as follows: The game proceeded as WHITE. BLACK. Tara ch. Tsch goriu. 32 H-K.7 R. P. 4 R-B 6 R. Y. P. 4 R-B 6 R. Y. P. R. 5 T. R-R 6 R-Q R 7 T. R-R 7 T. R-57 R-16 5 K-B 3
15 11 K-B 3
15 12 K-B 3
15 12 K-B 3
15 14 K-B 2 K-K 13
14 R-Q R 5 P-R 6
14 P-R 13 K-B 7 ch
13 K-B 3 R-R 7 ch
14 K-K 4 R-B 8
15 R-R 6 ch
16 K-K 5 J-d 7
17 P-K 14 K-K 2

At the City Chess Club on Saturday evening, J. Halpern, the champion of the club, played eleven members simultaneously. The affair was a great access. The City Chess Club are now arranging a match etween Showalter and Gossip.

IT PAID TO BE A STATE TREASURER. Minneapolis, Nov. 12.-Minnesota may have a

back-interest litigation soon that will be second only to the famous cases which were brought against the ex-State Treasurers of Wisconsin whereby they were compelled to pay back to the State some hundreds of thousands of dollars which they some numerous of the matter came out in the receivership case of the Bank of England which came up before Judge Russell yesterday morning. Assistant Attorney-General Edgerton made the statement that an affidavit had been filed with him, charging State Treasurer Joseph Bobleter with having received 21/2 per cent personal interest on State moneys deposited with the bank, besides the 3 per cent allowed by law. It has since developed that the affidavit was made by J. W. Arctander, an attorney, who says that certain banks, in order an attorney, who says that certain banks, in order to get the deposits, had entered into an agraement to pay the State Treasurer 3 per cent for the regular interest on deposits and 2½ per cent directly to him. This last was not to be used by the State, nor was it the intention of either party to the deal that the money should ever reach the coffers of the State Treasury, but it was distinctly understood that it would go into the pocket of the State Treasurer. In the case of the State Bank, Mr. Arctander charges that the State Treasurer has received some \$12.000 which belonged to the State and from \$40.000 to \$50.000 from other banks in the same way. Assistant Attorney-General Edgerton says that if Mr. Arctander will file with him charges, sustained by a bill of particulars, he

THE ARGENTINE PEACEFUL.

LITTLE INTEREST TAKEN IN BRAZIL'S IN-TERNAL QUARRELS.

SEXOR ZEBALLOS, MINISTER FROM THE RE-PUBLIC TO WASHINGTON, SPEAKS OF THE GROWING TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER

INTERESTING MATTERS. Senor Estanishao L. Zeballos, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to the United States, has been among the recent guests at the Hotel Walderf. He is a large, distinguished-looking man of middle age. He has the black hair and eyes of the Spaniard, though his face, which is smooth, except for a heavy mustache, is not dark. He speaks English well, and his manner is dignified and courteous. In his own country he is a man of considerable political prominence, having been twice Minister of Foreign Affairs and twice Speaker of the House of Representatives. In conversation with a Tribune reporter, Minister Zeballos spoke freely on the war matters in Brazil and on the relations of the United States with South American countries in general, and with the Argentine Republic in particular.

"The war in Brazil," said Minister Zeballos, "Is wholly an affair of the Brazilians. I do not think it will disturb the other countries of South America in the least. The only two countries that by their geographical and political situation could be affected in any way would be the Argentine Republic and Chill. Brazil, Chili and the Argentine have always been friendly, and Argentines and Bra-zilians, once in 1852 and again in 1865, have taken up arms together. Argentine has sent troops to the border and a man-of-war to Rio de Janeiro to prevent any uneasiness among the people there. The Argentine was the first country to recognize the Republic of Brazil, but we have never taken any part in her revolutions. The Argentine, being a country of labor and immigration, has always followed a peaceful line of policy. At San Boya, on the border, there was some fighting not long ago between the Government forces and the revolution The Government force was defeated, and crossing the river into Argentine territory immediately laid down their arms. In Rio Grande do Sul, which is a State of Brazil bordering on the north of the Argentine, there was a local revolu-tion one year before the time of Mello's uprising. Mello deciared in favor of the revolutionist party, and so, of course, won their support. The forces in Rio Grande were about 8,000 regular troops and

in Rio Grande were about \$,000 regular troops and \$6,000 for the revolutionary party. But from all this internal strife Argentine has kept herself free. We have a small force there simply to maintain neutrality.

"On the other side Mello captured one of our merchant ships on its way from Buenos Ayres to Rio. The ship was loaded with cattle. The Argentine made a claim against the Brazillan Government for the attack made on her commerce, and this claim is proceeding toward a settlement in the regular way.

"And what will be the outcome of the war? I should not like to express any opinion, but from papers received from Rio and from Buenos Ayres I gain that the general impression there is that the Government will subdue the rebels. The whole affair has been confined in and about Rio and Rio Grande. From telegrams sent out by the Brazillan Government I learn that her commerce has suffered only in the port of Rio. At the custom houses of other ports of entry her commerce seems not to be affected at all."

FOREIGN POWERS WILL NOT INTERFERE.

FOREIGN POWERS WILL NOT INTERFERE.

In answer to the question regarding the intercention of foreign powers, Minister Zeballos said: "I see there is mention in your papers of a pos-sible intervention of foreign Powers in the Brazilian trouble. I do not believe this, nor is it believed at all in my country. Foreign Powers will take other than a friendly interest in the affair and will

other than a friendly interest in the affair and will not meddle. Much of the news from South America is exaggerated. Each party has its interests in circulating news favorable to itself and detrimental to the enemy. In this way many reports reach this country which have no foundation in truth. This is at least my own experience as far as Argentine is concerned."

Of the relation of the United States with the Argentine Republic Minister Zebalios spoke encouragingly. "Our interests are increasing every year," he said. "We are growing to know each other better and better, and so our trade increases. In the last year the steam navigation between our countries has more than doubled, and commerce in general increases at the rate of about one-third yearly. There is a great demand in the Argentine for American articles in general, and most particularly for agricultural implements and manufactured goods, but unfortunately the steamer which comet to us well laden returns practically empty—we cannot yet get under your tariff."

ARGENTINE PEOPLE MONOMETALLISTS.

ARGENTINE PEOPLE, MONOMETALLISTS. Minister Zeballos has been much interested in the recent debate on the silver question. In answer to a question he said: "Our people are monometallists,

waukee. He is regarded as a crank on fires. The police believe he is guilty of other incendiarism. Falk is twenty-six years of age and his home has been with his sister. He speaks only German, and since coming to this country, eleven years ago, has worked for C. A. Beck & Co. He confessed to setting fire to the company's planing mill three times during October. For two weeks after the second fire a detective was kept in the premises in the hope of finding the incendiary, but without success. The day after the detective was withdrawn the mill was again fired, and damaged to the extent of \$10,000. Falk describes minutely how each fire was started, ife also confesses that after midnight hast Wednesday night he set fire to the flour and feed store of Frank Zleman, on Centrest, The damage there was slight. The same night he admits having set fire to Ritzke's saloon in the same neighborhood. An hour after the fire at Ritzke's place the barn of John Just, in the rear of No. 1,056 Hotten-st, was set on fire and two horses burned. This is within a block of Falk's home, but he denies having started that fire. The police are convinced that he did, and also that he started the one at Beck & Co.'s, planing mill last spring, which caused \$6,000 damage. Falk remarked to Zieman, during the fire at his place Wednesday night, that he should have no feelings against him. This was the first clew the police got. second fire a detective was kept in the premises

HEAVY RECEIPTS OF SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 12 (Special),-The movement of Sea Island cotton to Savannah this season has been unprecedented in the history of the trade. There has already been received at this port nearly one-half as many bales as the entire crop of last year. The receipts during the past four weeks were 15,925 bales, against 8,725 for the corresponding period of last year. The total receipts since the beginning of last year. The total receipts since the beginning of the season, September 1, are 20,500 bules, as against 11,500 bules to the same date last year. The exports from Savannah have been since September 1, 10,525 bules, against 7,561 bules for the same time in 1892. The prices have kept up well, notwithstanding the large receipts. The large receipts at the beginning of the season are accounted for by the excellent harvesting weather that has prevailed since September 10, and it is not believed that the entire crop will go much beyond that of last year.

THE A. P. A. DISCUSSED IN THE PULPIT.

Pittsburg, Nov. 12.-"We enrolled 16,909 members in Buffalo in two weeks, and we have done better in Pittsburg than in any other city in the Union." This whispered remark was overheard by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Oldham last week, and was the cause of his remarks on the American Protective Association, for that was the organization referred Association, for that was the organization referred to from the pulpit of the Butler Street Methodist Episcopal Church this evening. The minister spoke of the causes in a general way, leading to the organization of the association. He said that the movement was founded on the behef that the Roman Catholic vote is controlled by the priesthood and not directed to the best interest of the public. He asserted that police and fire departments and other positions in large cities are filled by Roman Catholics; that the Army and Navy are practically under their control, and that the Roman Catholic vote has an influence in national politics larger than its individual strength entities it to. The minister also read the principles of the American Protective Association from its printed circuipt.

will at once institute proceedings against the State Treasurer for the whole amount of this back interest that the State ought to have. DIFFICULT PROBLEMS WHICH CONFRONT

> HOW TO INCREASE THE FREE LIST AND KEEP UP THE REVENUES AT THE SAME TIME-

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

THE LESSON TAUGET BY THE FLECTIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE.] Washington, Nov. 12.-Some of the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means held a conference with Secretary Carlisle on Thursday in regard to proposed tariff and internal revenu legislation. Among the members of the com-mittee present were Messra, McMillin, Turner, Brecklaridge, of Arkansas; Montgomery and Bynum. It is understood that several Treasury officials besides Secretary Carlisle were also present. The providing of ways and means to re-plenish the Treasury and make good the losses of revenue which will be caused by the proposed additions to the free list and reduction of rates in the dutiable schedules is a problem which seems to furnish new and unexpected obstacles from day to day, and thus to impede the work of the committee. The proposition to double the tax on malt liquors has aroused the brewers and dealers, and protests are pouring in from every direction. It would not be surprising if the proposition should be abandoned. The 'obacco manufacturers have submitted a formal protest against any increase in the internal tax on manufactured tobacco, and it is thought that this protest will not be disre-

If this shall prove true, there will remain tw other sources of revenue from internal taxationwhiskey and incomes. It is generally believed that the tax on whiskey will be increased from 90 cents a gallon to \$1 or \$1 io, and it is understood that the members of the Whiskey Trust favor any increase which will not carry the tax above \$1.20 a gallon. It is estimated that this rate would add about \$30,000,000 to the annual revenues of the Government. Secretary Carlisle, it is strongly asserted, is still disposed to favor a tax on incomes, and a few Democrats assert that President Cleveland likewise favors such a tax. There is some reason to believe, however, from expressions dropped by Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, that a majority of them are not inclined to recommend it.

TO REPEAL THE EOUNTY ON SUGAR.

That the new revenue bill will contain a provision to repeal the law granting a bounty domestic producers of sugar there is no doubt, and it is said by men who ought to know that the item for the payment of the bounty for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1895, will not be found in the Treasury estimates which will be sent to Congress at the beginning of the regular session. Inasmuch as provision was made by the act of ristion, which will not expire until July 1. for the payment of the bounty, affirmative ac-tion by Congress will be necessary in order to disand Means Committee, the representatives of the mestic cane and beet-sugar producers argued that they were in equity entitled to the bounty until the expiration of the period fixed by the law of 1850, and they made strong representations to the effect that they had invested large sums of money and entered into contracts extending over a long series of years with railroad companies and other corporations and individuals in the belief and expectation that the Government would carry out in good faith its part of the implied contract between it and the sugar producers of the country. The latter will by no means consent to the substitution of a duty of 1 cent a pound, which has been proposed to them in lieu of the bounty of 18 cents and 2 cents a pound if they can prevent it. Several Democratic members of the committee are understood to be strongly opposed to the reimposition of any Juty whatever on raw sugars, and they are encouraged in this attitude by a considerable number of Democrats in the House of Representatives who are not members of the committee. they were in equity entitled to the bounty until

The control of the second control of the sec a question he said; "Our people are monometallists, you see, and so we are not directly interested in the outcome. I have watched it closely and have admired the leaders on both sides. They have shown wonderful strength. As I have been twice Speaker in the House of Representatives in my own country. I watched with the Keenest Interest the discussion over the rules pertaining to the limiting of debate. In our House a motion to close debate is in order at any time. Many financiers in the Argentine want to introduce the silver coin in our country, but I believe the people are not favorable to it."

Minister Zebalios recently returned from the World's Fair. In a journal of his travels he has written:

"All that I have seen from New-York Bay to the Chesapeake, and from there on to Chicago, is stupendous; an exposition of what the intelligence and hand of man can do for civilization and the Fair forming a general idea of the Exposition as a whole. After examining the manufacturing section of our own country I visited the court of honor, glowing with electric lights and colored waters. I looked with admiration on the brilliantly illuminated lake and peristyle. It seemed to me that Greece had arisen to wolcome the nineteenth century. Then, turning round, I looke was as though the capital of the work stood or was as shough the capital of the work stood or the American Continent."

Minister Zebalios was accompanied by Heintenant. Commander R. Garcis Mansilla, naval attache of the Argentine Legation. They have both returned to Washington.

AN INCENDIARY CONFESSES.

Milwaukee, Nov. 12.—Henry Falk confessed yesterday that he had set fire to five places in Milwaukee, Nov. 12.—Henry Falk confessed yesterday that he had set fire to five places in Milwaukee, Nov. 12.—Henry Falk confessed yesterday that he had set fire to five places in Milwaukee, Nov. 12.—Henry Falk confessed yesterday that he had set fire to five places in Milwaukee, Nov. 12.—Henry Falk confessed yesterday that he had set fire to five places in Milwaukee, Nov.

mittee would not be affected by the result of the elections.

Ohio has no representative in the Committee on Ways and Means, but there is reason to believe that a majority of the Democratic Representatives from that State will return to Washington ready to resist to the utmost any radical reduction of duties. The same is probably true of the Democratic Representatives from Pennsylvania, with two or three exceptions. It would not be surprising if the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee should feel constrained to medify their recommendations considerably, in order to preserve party harmony and insure the hearty support of the "sugar-coated protectionists" in their own party, who will probably be found more numerous and aggressive in December than anybody foresaw or suspected when Congress adjourned.

PROSPECTS OF TARIFF LEGISLATION.

THREATS THAT WILL NOT BE CARRIED OUT. From The Boston Advertiser.

From The Boston Advertiser.

There are political rods in pickle for all Northern Democrats who are forgetful of the interests of the great manufacturing industries which have brought prosperity to the North and East in the past, and which suffered this year from the threats of revenue tariff enthusiasts at Washington. Tuesday's election makes it reasonably sure that those threats will not be carried out.

AN EFFECTIVE CHECK ON EXTREMISTS. AN EFFECTIVE CALLER ON EXTREMISTS.
From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.
It is in-son-celvable that the party in power will
attend to carry out a policy that will prove as
ttemated as the more apprehensive profess to
disastious as the more apprehensive profess to
dear. Besides, the state of public revenues and
the small mainner in the National Treasury will
be a clost effective check upon any tendency to
greatly reduce existing duties.

SOME SORT OF INFORMATION WANTED. From The Philadelphia Ledger.

If the Democrats in Congress are desirous of fromting industrial activity they will speedily units in a declaration to the country of their in-tentions respecting the tariff. NOBODY TO ORGANIZE THE FORCES.

NOBODY TO ORGANIZE THE FORCES.

From The Buffalo Express.

The President will apply the party lash, and most of the Southern Representatives, who believe in chean labor, will support tim. But many Democratic Representatives are already in open revoit against Presidential dictation to Congress. There is nobody in the House or the Senate who has the ability to organize the Free Trade forces.

LITTLE DANGER TO BE FEARED. From The Scranton Tribune.

It is not probable that if another tariff bill shall pass Congress and be signed by the President that

it will be operative much before a Republican Congress could meet and speedily repeal it. The voters of the country, however, will not hold guiltless that party which, indifferent to public opinion, defiantly continues to legislate against the interests of both manufacturers and workingmen.

A NEW PASTOR IN HARLEM.

DR. CHARLES J. YOUNG TO BE INSTALLED.

A FIELD FOR METHODISM.

SERMONS DELIVERED AT MINNEAPOLIS.

EISHOPS AND LEADING MEN OF THE DENOMI-NATION FILL THE PULPITS OF THE FLOUR CITY-DR. PECR'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

Minneapolis, Nov. 12.-This was another field day for the Methodists of the Flour City. For the second successive Sunday, and for the last time for many years to come, the pulpits of their churches were occupied by Bishops and presiding elders representing in their official capacities every State and Territory of the Union, as well as the foreign field of missions. As a matter of fact, the number of available Methodist orators was in nation; and so, as an exemplification of practical broad gauge Christianity, the pastors of the Westexcess of the places of worship of that denomibload gauge Christianity, the pastors of the West-minster Presbyterian, the Fourth Baptist and the Plymouth Congregational Churches, as well as the exhorters of the Young Men's Christian Associ-ation, voluntarily abdicated in favor of representatives of a denomination opposed to their own, but who are nevertheless their co-laborers in the great work of spreading the Gospel. Missions was the general theme of the day, and many of the preachers, while deploring the economy that the General Conference had been compelled to enforce, spoke in an optimistic vein of future prospects, insisting that the clouds of financial and commercial depression would soon pass away and that with returning prosperity the mission movement would be broadened and enlarged as never before. The collections in all the churches were extremely large. It was learned to-day that the Rev. Dr. J. Peck, of New-York, who yesterday decided to abandon his trip to India and Malaysia in order that he might devote the coming year to the task of raising funds for the missions, movement, had sold his house in New-York, stored his retained for himself and wife both in New-York and London. His self-denial is commented upon by the delegates as without parallel in the history of the board.

Bishop Newman preached at the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church before an audi ce limited only by the capacity of the auditorium on the unequalled position of this country among the nations of the earth and its possibilities for the salvation of all men through its mis-

At Plymouth Congregational Church the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, the New-York orator and editor, spoke to a large congregation on the unity of the tace, saying that the migration of nations has been controlled by Divine Providence as a means of the spread of Christianity. He said that Darwin had proved that climate, food and manners would account for all the changes in races, thus unintentionally supporting the Gospel.

"The Assured Triumph of Missions" was the subject of a powerful discourse delivered by the

May I ask you to communicate to those with whom I was associated in that endeavor, and especially to the gentlemen of the different committees of which I was a member, the assurances of my regard and gratitide for their kindness in performing in audition to their own labors the duties assigned to me, but which, owing to severe and dangerous physical complications. I was unable to assuree during the last nine months?

I do not doubt that the work of reformation begun over a year ago in the board, despite the inert but powerful influences of custom and conservation, will be at no distant day successfully achieved. It is not credible that the intelligent and patriotic gentlemen comprising the Board of Education, now that their attention has been awakened, will permit the many abuses that have crept

Board of Education, now that the many abuses that have crept into the public school system of the city of New-York to exist lenger. The idea of giving an academic education exist inger. The heat of great in the public schools is essentially fallectons because eight out of ten of the pupils, belonding, as they do, to the great industrial class, are compelled to leave before the course is half finished, thus deriving no benefit at all from the higher and more autority of particular of the course in the course is the first of the course deriving no benefit at all from the higher and more au-titious features of the curriculum and only a fraction of the advantage they should derive from the simple features. Indeed, it must now be evident that our system is not adapted to the needs and circumstances of those who seek adapted to the needs and circumstances of those who seek its help. The children who are sent to the public schools, except those who signify their intention of remaining until graduation, would be best served by a phila elementary course in the English language, embracing also American history, and all information by which they could acquire the knowledge of how to become intelligent efficients. Nine could be not the children are not all, to remain language. out of ten of the children are not able to remain longer than is necessity to acquire these bean hes, and therethan is necessity to a quire these branches, and therefore, even if it were the proper function of government
to give the people a luxurious and purely ornamental
education, the children themselves are not able to improve
the opportunity, and are in fact retarded rather than
profiled by its presentation.

Parents who wish their children to acquire foreign lan-

Washington, Oct. 23, 1893-

Parents who wish their children to acquire foreign languages, music, belos-lette's, etc., should send them to private institutions of learning. Neither the obligations of the State hor the circumstances of the average citizen was not the present system pursued in our public schools. The proper function of free decation is to make tood American citizens, and its benchent forces should not be enfecibled and dissipated in chimerical experiment. We have seen that the bid system does not educate. Why not a and on it for one that will.

Fardon this extended letter and permit me to plead in extensition to deep intrest 1 have always fest and shall always fest in the public schools of N.w-York.

Keep the schools free from the evil machinations of the eard politician, free from all sectarian influences, and let every Commissioner act with independence in all talings in the interest of the school children, and I believe with proper revision and change and new laws the school system of New-York may show creat risults. Very sincerely yours,

JOHN SCHUYLER CROSBY,

Washington, Oct. 23, 1893-

THE SUCCESSOR OF DR. E. L. CLARK IN THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS-HIS-TORY OF THE WORK.

The impressive services of the Presbyterian Dr. Charles J. Young as pastor of the Church of the Puritans, at One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st, and Fifth-ave., will take place on Thursday evening New-York Presbytery, will preside and ask the constitutional questions. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler will preach the installation Brought up under Dr. Cuyler's ministry in Brooklyn, educated under his direction and infused with his earnest spirit. Dr. Young entered the ministry, The other appointments for the installation are as follows: The Rev. Dr. F. H. Marling, who has been the stanch friend of the church for many



CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

few months, will deliver the charge to the people, and the Rev. Dr. James S. Ramsay, the pastor of the neighboring Harlem Presbyterian Church, the charge to the pastor.

netism, Dr. Young holds his audience by his sim-ple eloquence and his personal appeals. He was formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Saratoga, and for several years pastor of the emorial Church at Elberon, N. J., where he ministered with great success.

The Church of the Puritans came into undesirable publicity a year ago, when Dr. Edward L. Clark, its pastor for twenty years, offered his resignation. He was a director of Union Seminary



A week of prayer and special services for young men only was begun at 4 p. m. yesterday, in the hall of the East Eighty-sixth Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Nos. 153 and 155 East Eighty-sixth-st. There was a large attendance of young men, who joined earnestly in the services, which were conducted by Don O. the services, which were conducted by Don O. Shelton, secretary of the branch. An eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. R. S. McNicholl, pastor of the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, in East Fiftieth-st. There will be similar meetings at \$30 p. m., every day this week, except Wednesday, and at 4 p. m. next Sunday. The address this evening will be by the Rev. W. T. Elsing, pastor of the DeWitt Memorial Church.

DR. GOTTHEIL ON THE RELIGIOUS CON-

GRESS. At the Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Gotthell spoke of the recent religious par-liament at Chicago and of its beneficial results. Only a few years ago, he said, the man who would have said that in this year men representing all have said that in this year men representing all creeds, all faiths and beliets would meet in peace to discuss the subject of religion, would have been looked upon as a dreamer and an idealist. But the day came, and for seventeen days these men or all faiths discussed religion, each one extolling his own, each listening to the other, oftimes in wonder and admiration. The good which will result from it cannot be seen at once, but the free interchange of opinion has brought us nearer to a universal religion and the religious parliament will hereafter be a feature at every world's fair and each one will do more toward furthering the good which this one has inaugurated.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Cornell Memorial Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the church, in Seventy-sixth-st., near Second-ave., which was filled to overflowing by an interested congregation of the Sunday-school children and their parents and friends. The platform was profusely decorated with flowers and palms, which formed a beautiful background for life-size por-traits of the founder of the school, W. W. Cornell. president of the New-York City Mission

Church Extension Society, who died three years after the school was organized, and of his brother, J. B. Cornell, who succeeded him, and who died six years ago. J. Milton Cornell, a son of the latter, presided at the meeting yesterday. Among others who occupied seats on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Charles Harrower, pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-first-st., near Sixth-ave.; the Rev. Dr. F. M. North, secretary of the New-York City Mission and Church Extension Society; Charles H. Stocking, a former superintendent of the school; the Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Cowles, pastor, and the Rev. A. P. Knell, assistant pastor, of Cornell Memorial Church. Solos and choruses were sung by the children, who also gave several Scriptural recitations. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Harrower, North and Cowles, Mr. Stocking and others.

THE VOICE OF PUBLIC CONSCIENCE. TUESDAY'S BALLOT SHOWED THE CONTEMPT OF

THE PEOPLE FOR TYRANNY AND THIEVING. In a powerful sermon on the result of the elec-tions delivered last evening at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. F. C. Iglehart said in part: "Economic questions contributed to the result of the elections on Tuesday, but in New-York and New-Jersey especially moral ques-tions entered into the result which it is our province and pleasure to consider. There is no government so strong as a republic if there be intelligence and virtue in its administration. There is no government so weak as a republic if the intellectual and moral elements be wanting. In New-Jersey and New-York recently our republican form of government has been a fraud and failure. A few petty tyrents have gathered up the vulgar, the brutal, the ignorant and the vicious elements, and with them have dominated the State. In New-Jersey the jockeys crept into the saddle of power and trampled the good people into the dust. The swarms of blacklegs moved in on Trenton, took possession of the government and made the State a huge gambling hell. Tuesday's vote unhorsed the jockeys and gambiers, and gave the reins of authority to the decent people of the State. In New-York a After having made unholy alliances with the in-stitutions that breed crime and with their vicious constituents they set themselves up as the source of authority in the State. No one could be nominated or elected without their consent, no one could vote without their instruction. Bursting with con-ceit and brazen with infamy, they publicly acted as dictators. Back of the greed for power in some of them was the greed for gain. They confronted the State as highway robbers. Tuesday's vote was the people's contempt for such tyranny and such thievery. The votes fell softly like snowflakes, but, collected, they made the avalanche that crushed the petty tyrants and swept away their refuge of lies. The verdict was the thunderbolt of righteous indignation too long delayed, which, coming out of almost a clear sky, shivered the political ma-chine.

indignation too long delayed, which, coming out of almost a clear sky, shivered the political fhachine,

"These men might, perhaps, have continued their authority a little longer if they had not forced Judge Maynard on the Democratic ticket. The Judge stole the Legislature for their benefit, and they were under obligations to him. What did they care for the protests of decent people? They knew they had the liquor vote, that they could swell the lists with false registration, that they could swell the lists with false registration, that they could swell the boxes with lilegal bailots, that they could doctor the returns to suit their need. What else did they want? Having no conscience, they thought the people had none. Tuesday's vote was the voice of an outraged public conscience. Many agencies contributed to the happy result. The Republicans, as a rule, did their duty. A few, it is said, betrayed their cause into the hands of the corrupt ring, and if there is any place of public contempt deeper than another, they should be put in it. Independent Democrats arose in their honor and their loyalty to free institutions above party lines, to punish the bosses and send them to the rear. The lawyers, from whom we generally select our Congressmen. Senators, Governors and Presidents, frightened at the prospect of a tainted judiciary and outraged at the assaults on our form of government, did signal work in breaking the ring. The press was all powerful in pointing out danger, arousing the public conscience and impelling good men to unite at the soll, and in the propers was all powerful in pointing out danger, arousing the public conscience and impelling good men to unite at the polls.

"The grand work has only fairly begun. Another political convulsion is needed to purify this city, it is coming. Good men of every political party and religious creed should hasten the coming. Two superintendents of Sunday-schools distinguished themselves on Election Day—McKane, who seems to be on his way to the Presidential nomination."

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northern plateau region. It is warmer generally east of the Mississippi and at Rocky Mountain stations; it is colder from Lake Superior southward to Texas and north of Montana. The temperature has failen from 20 to 30 degrees in the central Mississippi Valley and Southern Texas. Light showers are reported from the upper lake region, the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest. Generally fair weather continues in all other districts, with increasing cloudness in the lake regions and on the Aziantic coart north or Hatteras.

Light showers will probably prevail from the lower lake regions Southward to the Guif States, with coder northwesterly winds. Fair weather is indicated for the regions from the Mississippi River westward to the Rocky Mountains, with warmer westerly winds from Minnesota southward to Indian Territory.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England, fair during the day, probably followed by local showers during the evening or night; south winds shifting to west; warmer in northern and central portions Monday; colder Tuesday morning.

portions Monday; colder Tuesday morning.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, generally fair; but light showers are probable Monday evening or during the night; warmer southwest winds Monday, colder west winds Tuesday morn-

fair; but light showers are probable Monday evening or during Monday night; warmer Monday and colder by Tue day morning; winds shifting to west.

The day morning; winds shifting to west.

For Virginia, generally fair Monday; east, shifting to southwest, winds; warmer in northern portion.

For West Virginia, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania increasing cloudiness and light showers, probably followed by citaring weather; west winds and decidedly colder by Monday night.

For Indiana, fair, preceded by local showers in the southers to tion and decidedly colder west winds. The temperature will fall about 20 degrees in southern and central Indiana by Monday night.

For Western New Yirk, I ght showers; south, shifting to west, winds; decidedly colder by Tuesday morning.

TRIBUNE LOCAL ORSERVATIONS

HOURS: Morning. Night. 30.0 In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Nov. 13, 1 a. m .- Warmer and fair, though overcast weather prevalled yesterlay. The teamperature ranged between 41 and 51 degrees, the average (46%) being 2% higher than on Saturday and 4% higher than on the corresponding day last year.

To-day the weather is likely to be fair till evening, when light rain may be expected.